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discussion of the law of labor disputes; one-fourth is devoted to the cases on the internal organization of labor unions and the protection of the union label. The leading American and English cases are collated and the appendix gives a valuable series of forms which fit the questions most often arising in connection with labor unions.

University of Wisconsin.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

Stephenson, G. T. *Race Distinction in American Law.* Pp. xv, 388. Price \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910.

Few people realize how numerous race distinctions are in our statute law. Hitherto it has been difficult to obtain information as to the situation in the various states. In summarizing the legislation and court decisions, therefore, the author has performed a very useful service. He recognizes that law and custom are often at variance and in a few instances he reports his own findings as to facts—for illustration, the extent of jury service by Negroes.

Distinctions and discriminations are very different things and oftentimes only by the former can the latter be avoided. Our law should therefore recognize as may be necessary race distinctions. Such is his philosophy. Practically the study concerns only the laws enacted since 1865 and practically also, in spite of the title, deals only with the Negro.

In covering such large subjects as the "Black Laws," "Marital Relations," "Intermarriage," "Civil Rights," "Separation in Schools," and "Conveyances," "Court Room," "Suffrage," the discussion must necessarily be brief. Citations of law and decisions are given. It is too much to expect entire accuracy. The author may know that in some country districts as well as cities in Pennsylvania Negroes to-day must attend special schools though that is not the impression given by the text. He may know that in some districts of the South the Negroes probably pay in taxes more than is spent on their schools though he suggests only the current and contradictory position. Some such slips or omissions are unavoidable. As a whole the work seems carefully done and should be of great service to students.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

White, A. D. *Seven Great Statesmen.* Pp. xi, 552. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Century Company, 1910.

The statesmen selected by Mr. White for study are Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour and Bismarck. The volume is one of the most interesting and instructive books of the year. The reader would naturally expect a book of high order from the pen of Andrew D. White, and those who have enjoyed and admired his previous works will find the author still possessing his old-time charm. The work of the seven statesmen selected, and its bearing upon the world's history, are presented with exceptional force and clearness. The author's personal acquaintance with Cavour and Bis-

marck gives especial interest to the sketches of those two statesmen. The longest and on the whole most brilliant of the seven essays is that upon Bismarck. The strength and weakness of the builder of the German Empire are strikingly portrayed. Future students of German history will undoubtedly turn to this paper frequently, because of the light it throws upon many controverted questions.

The analysis of the work of Stein is also admirably done. "He was second in point of time, of the three great German statesmen since the Reformation. The first of these was Thomasius, mainly a publicist. . . . In any comparison between the latter two [Stein and Bismarck], the world at large will doubtless award the first place to Bismarck", but Mr. White points out that Bismarck had at his command greater forces and had the support of William I, of Moltke "the greatest soldier since Napoleon," of Roon, "the greatest of army organizers," and finally of "an uprising of German feeling fully equal to that which Stein had done so much to arouse against the Napoleonic tyranny." Mr. White gives Stein a place equal to Bismarck "as regards services to German nationality, superior as regards service to humanity."

The present controversies between the papacy and the governments of Portugal and Spain give added interest to Mr. White's account of the Sarpi's heroic services to Venice in the struggle against Rome; while the recent activities of the International Tribunal at the Hague give timeliness to an estimate of the life and work of Grotius "who thought out for Europe the precepts of right reason in international law."

Not the least among the charms of Mr. White's book is the appeal it will make to the general reader. It will be instructive and entertaining alike to layman and specialist.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Wright, C. W. *Wool Growing and the Tariff.* Pp. xiii, 362. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

This book contains a careful study of the relation of the American protective system to the wool growing industry. It is to be hoped that this study of one phase of our tariff history will soon be followed by others dealing with other industries. So many generalizations are made to-day in reference to the influence of tariff legislation on industrial development that a concrete study of one industry is to be welcomed by all thoughtful students of the subject.

The author traces the rise of the wool growing industry in the east, its steady progress westward, and its final location in the Far West, where it is to-day in a new position no longer quite able to hold its ground. Throughout the historic treatment, much interesting light is thrown on the general economic conditions of the times. Though the book is primarily on wool growing, the author correctly maintains that its development cannot be properly understood as an isolated phenomenon.